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A MAILER DOVE IN RUSSIA

OVER multitudes of graves, through endless devastation, over troubled lands where great hopes aspired and fell, General Count von Mirbach horries at this moment from Berlin as the new ambassador to Russin.

Count von Mirbach used to be minister to Greece. Obviously he is the man for the new job in Russia, since the confusion and the successive political disasters in Greece were adequate to all the purposes of the German Foreign Office.

In the new Russia Germany will require an astute man, a restless propagandist, a upy of the first order, a sower of discord, a creator of hatreds, an inspirer of suspicion, a teller of lies. The dispatch of General Count von Mirbach upon this mission indicates that Bernstorff is surely ill. Otherwise he would fit ideally in the new

The haste with which Germany has set about to establish new diplomatic relations if Russia proves the wisdom of the American policy which has insisted from the first upon friendly relations with whatever government rises visibly from the chaos at Petrograd. Germany is an efficient hate-maker. There is no reason for the Allied nations to assist her at the task in Russia.

If he is a dummy, who pulls the strings?

MR. HUMES SCORES

E. Attorney in Pittsburgh, has proved that he is something more than a capable prosecuting officer. He told the Commercial Club of his city the other day that what is needed to purify the State and Telty governments is a corrupt practices act that cannot be circumvented. The present law he characterized as mere camouflage, for under it "unprincipled politicians accomplish just what the act is supposed to make impossible."

We do not suppose Mr. Humes is ignorant of the fact that the law was made with loopholes for this express purpose The rest of us are not at any rate. And vet the politicians are trying to make us believe that prohibition is the only issue worth considering in the election next No-Nember, which is more camouflage for concealing plans to keep up the old game,

Off agin, on agin, gone agin-not Finnegin, but Robinson-seems to be the history of a recent episode.

THE BIG GUN

No LESS a person than Prof. Arthur Gordon Webster, of Clark University, arose at the last session of the American Philosophical Society in this city to tell us what every one should know if common sense were a little commoner-that the gun used by the Germans in the long-distance bombardment of Paris is little better than a crazy toy. Scientific analysis and ordinary reasoning make it plain that the Kaiser's biggest gun is an implement devised merely as an adjunct to the dominant school of German domestic politics. Immutable laws make it ineffective as a weapon of offense. But it helps to sustain the German pride at home.

Even in short-range rifle fire the element of windage is an important one. Atmospheric conditions affect the behavior of long and short distance projectiles. When a shell is sent twenty-four miles into the air, to travel a distance of seventy miles under varying conditions of wind and weather and air pressure, each shot is nothing better than a gamble. It isn't surprising, therefore, that most of the teng-distance shells miss Paris altogether. When a shell actually falls in the city is hits its big target by accident. Sure aim under the circumstances is out of the ques-

It took Mr. Schwab ten minutes to sebet a building to house his assistants. He to think that the way to do anything

in to do it. SECRET SERVICE FACTS

HOEVER thinks that the United States Secret Service is ignorant of German plots is lacking in knowledge. The Secret Service has been on the job from the becinning. During the last two years of Bernstorff's period of service in Washuton a Government detective was his confidential valet. What the German amhassador did was reported to headquarters. Other German agents and sympathizers are under constant surveillance. We know what they are doing and when the time in ripe they will be arrested. It is sometimes wiser to let them play their game and to frustrate it in order to discover how many persons are implicated with them. The story of what has actually been

ne is more fascinating than any fiction it has been produced or can be produced the writers of detective stories. William who until recent months was the of the Secret Service, has obtained in to tell some of the things that His first article, dealing with inking of the Lusitania

THE REMEDY IS IN THE POWER OF REMOVAL

WE ARE in this war to fight German militarism and not to set up German military methods in this country in dealing with sedition or treason or any other

The demand that all aliens suspected of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, made by Senator Chamberlain, be tried by court-martial is at bottom a demand that we adopt Prussian methods. How those methods are now being applied in Germany is described by a special correspondent of this newspaper in Switzerland, the first of whose articles setting it forth appears on this page today. Germany is under military rule. Strikers are tried by court-martial. Persons who protest against the brutality of the military forces in suppressing disorder are arraigned in secret before a court of army officers, tried and convicted and the sentence is executed within twentyfour hours. The proceedings are summary. And when a man is acquitted he is still detained under arrest, for the mere fact that a man has been suspected is regarded as justification for depriving him of his liberty.

This is militarism carried to its logical conclusion. It supersedes and overrides the civil courts. It exercises tyrannical authority. It treats the whole nation as though it were an army compelled to obey the orders of the officers on penalty

of military punishment. The institution of such methods in the United States ought not to be tolerated. This does not mean that all who are doing their best to help Germany and to interfere with our work should not be punished. It does mean that we should continue to use our civil courts for the trial of accused persons not in the army and not found within the jurisdiction of the military authorities. The fact that many of the Federal District Attorneys are incompetent does not affect the situation. They are incompetent in too many instances. In other cases they are politically timid and afraid to alienate the pro-German vote.

The remedy lies not in depriving the courts of jurisdiction, but in the appointment of District Attorneys of undoubted ability and iron nerve who will clean up their districts. Summary power for the removal of the incompetents is in the hands of the President. He can exercise it if he chooses. If he would exercise it in a few cases where there has been a flagrant exhibition of inefficiency he wou'd jack up the whole Department of Justice and put an end to the demand that the civil power become subservient and subordinate to the military.

It is gratifying that there are some Senators who have not lost their heads in this crisis. Senator Borah, for example, has said that the Chamberlain bill is in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Constitution and beyond the power of Congress to pass. He is probably right, for the bill would make it possible for the military authorities to seize any man in civil life without warrant and without knowledge of the charges against him and to try him and order him imprisoned or shot. This is just what they are doing in Germany. We cannot consent to it here and there is no need to consent.

If we keep our poise, as Senator Borah has well said, and if we retain our faith in our democratic institutions and then vigorously exercise the powers already provided in the courts, there will be no necessity for the proposed law. courts are open. Lawyers capable of convicting the guilty are ready and willing to serve as Federal District Attorneys incombents have fulled and juries can be found among the patriotic and aroused voters ready to give a just verdict with all possible speed.

We can, if we will, set the world an example of democracy in action, and we can prove that it is adequate to meet the issues of war through co-operation of the civil power in its field with military power in its realm. The military power will thus remain in the national life subordinate to the civil power,

It is not a time for hysteria, but for calm and determined reasoning, based on belief in the efficacy of the civil power to deal with offenses outside of the army

Clean-up week in to begin May 6, ac cording to the Governor's proclamation, but it seems to have started here ahead of time

TRUTH COMING TO LIGHT

MHE general sense of Prince Lichnow A sky's charges against the German Government had been made known in cable dispatches from abroad, but now that his memoir is printed in full for the first time R constitutes in every paragraph an unanswerable revelation of Berlin's responsibility for the world calamity. It is reinforced by the words of Doctor Muchlon which have also just come to light.

It is instructive to note the source of these confessions. Are they from irresponsible enemies of Germany, actuated by passion or prejudice? No, they come from the former German Ambassador in London and from an ex-director of the Krupp corporation. If we had been asked to choose what kind of testimony we would like to see, to confute Prussianism out of its own belly, we could not have hoped for more shining fortune. Truly, when a Krupp director sickens of the military clique who rule Germany, there is hope for the future. "In the end, truth beareth away the vic-

One has nothing but admiration and respect for Prince Lichnowsky. The world will closely note and long remember what he says. He is an experienced student of political affairs, particularly in matters concerning the sinister and tragic role Austria has always played in European history. Before his appointment as Ambasador in London he had been in quiet retirement at his country estate since serving in the Vienna embassy thirteen years before. His memorandum, written for his private archives, tells the story of his twenty-one months as Ambassador in London. It was natural enough for a high-spirited man to wish to clear himself from his odious position as scapegoat of the heavy-handed diplomacy of Berlin.

The tons of Lichnowsky's remarkable dr is liberal, humane and frank. He

dition of the Austrian crown. To him Central Europe, Berlin-Bagdad, and all the rest of it, was a nightmare of the old Holy Roman Empire. He insisted that Germany's only proper course was to cultivate friendship with England and develop

her sea-borne commerce. Step by step Lichnowsky goes through the repeated efforts of Earl Grey to preserve the peace in July, 1914. It would have been easy, he says, to avert war, even after the dispatch of the Austrian. ultimatum to Serbia. Grey went through the Serbian reply with him personally and pointed out the conciliatory attitude of Belgrade. Grey urged a committee to discuss the two points at issue; but Berlin would not hear of it. Little by little Lichnowaky himself realized the truth—the Wilhelmstrasse was determined to force war. On July 29 Grey said to Lichnowsky, "If war breaks out it will be the greatest catastrophe the world has ever seen." On August 2, when Lichnowsky saw Asquith for the last time, the prime minister "was completely broken; tears ran down his

Lichnowsky's memoir is assured an honorable place in the saddest tablets of this planet. He closes (writing in August, 1916) with a very remarkable prophecy. "It is not surprising." he says, "that the whole civilized world outside Germany attributes to us the sole guilt for the world war."

Then he ndds: The principal war aim of our enemie the demogratization of Germany, will be achieved. We cannot hope for an uncon-ditional victors over Russians, English, French, Italians, Rumanians and Ameri-French, Ratians, Indianas, round The world will belong to the Angle-Saxon, the Russian and the Japanese, and the German will remain alone with Austria and Hungary. The German appeared too late and the world-war has destroyed the last possibility of founding a colonial em-

The program of the great Hhodes, who saw the salvation of mankind in British expansion and British imperialism, will be And it is utterly significant that Lich-

owsky ends by quoting the famous Virgillan lines: And thou, O Roman, remember to rule the peoples with the nower. These shall be the aris: to teach the aris of peace, to be

he haughts: Those world-old words of Virgit-"debelire superbos"-never had nobler applies tion than when leveled against Prussia.

The broadside of the former Krupp director, Doctor Muchion, which appeared recently in the Berliner Tageblatt, is also more damaging to the Prussian cause than any number of howitzers. In the first place, the ex-director tells my quoting no less a person than Herr Krupp von Bohlen that the Kaiser was determined to have war. The Emperor was auxious that no ne might aveuse him of vacillation on this point. "The Kniser's repeated insistsuce that this time nelsody would be able to accuse him of indecision had, he [Krupp] said, been almost comic in its effect."

But, for more important, Doctor Muchlon nsists that there is no hope for Germany while she is under the spurs of her present nasters. He says:

I have abandoned all hope as regards the present directors of Germany. The German people will not be able to repair the grievous crimes committed against b present and future and against that own present and future, and against that of Europe and the whole human race, until it is represented by different men with a different mentality. To tell the truth, it is mere justice that its reputation throughout the whole world is as bad as is. The triumph of its methods would onstitute a defeat for the ideas and the supreme hopes of nunkind.

And what answer have William the Damned and his accomplices to all this? They say (first) that Lichnowsky is a simpleton who was duped by Grey and the hypocritical English, and (second) that the former Krupp director is suffering from

Doctor Muchion now lives in Switzerland. whither Truth has emigrated from Germany; and Prince Lichnowsky is said to be anxious to take up a residence there.

The mills of the gods grind slow, but hey grind exceeding small. The Mills of the Police Department, while following the recedent in other respects, is expected to peed things up.

THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE

DEATH has ever been a solemn speculation in the human heart, and man's thoughts on this subject have ranged the whole gamut of emotion. Charles Frohman, on the sinking Lusitania, said: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Death has lost much of its terror these red days. When so many gallant men have "gone west," none of us, for very self-respect, can feel that our own going, come when it may, will mean much to the world. We must all go some day, and is it not happier, perhaps, to slip off the mystic robe of living in the flush and heyday of man's lustified than to linger on to riper years and a tissue of wistful mem-

Life, the warm vesture of faulty human clay, the sweet and many-mooded moments of earth, are unspeakably dear. And yet no man or woman can live many years without realizing that there are countless things more rich, more desirable, than life itself. It is not life for ourselves that we so passionately covet; it is life for those we hold dear, life for those weaker, finer or more precious than ourselves. To have died that others may have bonor and truth and happiness, and have it more abundantly, is to have attained the tallest stature allotted to man. "Dead on the field of honor" is no mean epitaph.

The decks of the Emergency Fleet Cor-

Ex-officers of the old Russian army are now said to be getting ready to join the Kaiser's forces. This is not surprising. They did what they could for him while wearing the Russian uniform.

Five Mobile men drive

1260 rivets in nine hours," a headline tella "us. Mobile is an adlective as well as the name of a very de lightful city. One of the papers read Hunger to the American Philo-sophical Society on Saturday was on "The Physiological Effects of Prolonged Reduced Diet." We could have answered that question in one word.

The Philadelphia Busi-ness Show ended in a golf match between picked efficiency ex-act and many busi-

HOOPS OF YESTERYEAR

By Walter Prichard Eaton

THE other day I was walking along the A road thinking solemn thoughts about the war and the labor problem and the cost of lima bean seeds, when suddenly my sad eyes fell upon an old huggywheel in the beside the way. The spokes were failing out and the iron tire was half off. I picked this wheel up, removed the tire, took a spoke for a hoop stick and setting the tire upright upon the road hit it a resounding whack. Do you remember that peculiar sensation

of hitting a hoop with a stick-that springing, saggy feeling? I did, the moment the the road I instinctively sprang after it. emory released all the other memories cessary for successful hoop-rolling, and I ound myself racing along, guiding the old tire with the most delicate and skillful nanipulations and propelling it with the A man never forgets how to swim, nor how o roll a hoop. I wonder if I could spin a op. No? I must try.

As I rolled my boon along, to the evident autonishment of certain neighbors who can to the front windows of their farmhouses to observe the phenomenon, it occurred to me that I hadn't seen a child rolling a hoop in lo, these many years. The whack of the boopstick is never heard in the land. One of the pleasant and precious customs of childhood has, apparently, passed from the

WHO can say why this is? Not I. There Weems to be no reason for it whatever, And what has taken the place of hoop-rooling? As I watch the children at play can detect nothing. I have been thinking ack over my boyhood and there seems to many other childhood things which have disappeared. For instance, clappers. I be lieve in some sections they were called tones, and sometimes they were actually made of tones. But for the most part they were made of hard wood, chony preferred. They were about an inch or an inch and a quarter wide, six inches long and slightly years of You invested one between your first. urved. You inserted one between your first and second fingers, one between your second and third finger, and then by the proper manipulation of arm and wrist you rattled off a drumilke tatton. There were also flat clappers, with no convexity, but with bits of lead fastened to the outer side on the end of a flexible steel hand. Even I could apdurate a drum call with these. But the clapper expert scorned such aid. He ook the orthodox instruments, cometimes a part in each hand, and up the street to school be came, heard afar off, a whole drum corps in himself. It has been many, many years since I have seen or heard a pair cf

LSO, what has become of the jewsharp? A Every boy used to attempt, at some time in his career, to master this instrument. Possibly a few succeeded. At least, they made noises. Personally I could never ever make a noise; but I tried. I also tried to play the harmonica. I could make as much noise on that as the next fellow, but the tune cluded me. I used to practice till the corners of my mouth were calloused—but in tain. Not so Sally Plummer. She was a pretty, self-possessed person of eleven, who blood on the platform every day beside the teacher, and setting her harmonica between per reselud line blew the martial strains to which we murched out of school for the day She was supposed, I believe, to have a grea musical career ahead of her; but at thirteen she left town, and what blighted her am-bitions in the bud I cannot say. I only know I have not encountered her name or the concert programs.

A^{NI)} how about tops? Marbles I still see, though rather infrequently. The games which used to start as soon as the frost was out of the sidewalks, and sooner than the arbutus in the fields, are rare now; but they le occur. It has been years, however, since I have seen small boys spinning tops or heard the challenging cry, "Gimme a peg at yours?" I have carefully examined the backs of the doors in houses where small boys live to see if they have the telltale marks. But they don't. Surely you remember how you pulled that wooden pop out of the top of the top." You placed it in the crack made when the door was opened a bit and then shut the door. Of course, the rounded head of the present into the wood of the door of the peg sank into the wood of the door and the jamb and you could then grasp the top, give it a twist and pull it free. But it was wise not to be caught doing this. Tops were an early autumn pastime.

I WAS never a little girl and I never played with jackstones. But all the little girls I knew did, by the hour. The little se house had the largest and widest atone steps was usually the best for the jackstone parties. The game was a mysery to me, but appeared to have an endless and subtle fascination for its devotees. What has become of it? I never see little girls now squatted in a group and tossing up the curious iron "stones." Why should this game have vanished? But today as I walked over to the village

I came on a stripy dry gravel walk, and on it was scratched with a stick a series of connecting squares, much trodden and slowfied, and nearby lay a small flat stone

or two.
 'Hop-scotch!' I cried aloud. "Thank goodness something is left of the good old

* THE CHAFFING DISH

SPEAKING of the mottoes that persons keep in their desks, the Rev. Charles S. Lyons sends us his favorite, which runs like this:

לבר יום ביומר

He says it means "The work of a day in its day," and is appropriate for persons and journalists.

The Great Mystery

MAGAZINE writer who went to inter-A view a statesman in Washington says he found him enveloped in an atmosphere of considerable mystery,

The only mystery about him, poor man, was that he was trying to do some work, Any man who is working has to surround himself with an air of mystery. Because it is a universal human passion, when one sees a man hard at work, to go and hang around him and breathe on his neck.

People collect around him like holes in ock; they like to ask how he does it, and get him to tell them all about it. Everybory who has nothing to do hates like thunder to see anybody else working. So just remember, every time you see

a man working go and bust up that envelope of mystery. Tell every one else to go up there and have a look at him. If you leave him alone he might get some-

A great many persons find work a mystery-a mystery so appalling that they never attempt to solve it.

Fred Myers sent us a thrift card with perfectly good thrift stamp stuck on it. He did the same to four other persons, and each beneficiary was to repeat the stunt to five of his friends, thus starting an endless chain of thrift cards. Our first thought was to soak off the

stamp and put it on one of our own cards, but Fred had stuck it on so tight that we determined to be a good sport and follow out his instructions. That idea of Fred's is a good one. Start

amous your friends.

LUDENDORFF'S REIGN OF TERROR Merciless Military Courts Are Trying Civilian Germans in

Secret and Imposing Heavy Sentences for "Treason"

By B. F. KOSPOTH

Special Correspondence Evening Public Ledger Herne, March 30.

MANY German exiles here in Switzerland believe the day is not for distant when the Kalser will be forced by the Prussian the Kalser will be forced by the Prussian Junkers to appoint General Ludendorff, Hindenburg's chief of staff, Chancellor of the German empire. William II will not do this willingly, for he is jealous of the military renown of his generals. But since Prussian rollitarism successfully cowed the Russian Rechallet into strong the most generalization. Socialists into signing the most ignominious reaty in history the general staff and the Pan-Germans are completent in Ger-many, Vastly clated by this triumph of their brutal methods of diplomacy, they plan to apply them also in western Europe.

Virtually, Ludendorff already rules Gernany, so the change will be scarcely He has completely eclipsed his chies Hindenburg, who long ago eclipsed the Kal-ser. He is, like Von Tirpitz, a politician, although it was formerly a German boast that politics played no part in the army. Even less known than Hindenburg in Ger-many before the war, he is a typical repre-sentative of the Prussian milliary Junker sentative of the Prussian military Junker caste: poor, proud and ambitious. His mili-tary talents are undoubted. Politically he is, of course, an advocate of extreme military

T UDENDORFF and the Prussian military party owe the almost unlimited power they enjoy in Germany today not only to Russia's downfall and Rumania's misfortunes, but also in a great measure to the recent strikes. Although they failed miserably, these strikes have filled the Kaiser's guilty soul with the fear of revolution. The military party working on the imperial annilitary party, working on the imperial apprehensions, has easily convinced the Kaiser that ruthless oppression and despotic rule alone can save him from sharing the Czar's fate. Ludendorff has undertaken to keep the German people in a proper state of submis-sion, while Hertling is tolerated as Chan cellor so long as there still seems a chance of luring America and the Allies into a "peace of concillation," which the German rulers regard in the light of a welcome truce, allowing Germany to recuperate, to assimi-late her eastern conquests and to repeat her aggression against the western Powers later. n five or ten years, as the case may be. Al through the war Germany has presented a double face to the world. But this incurable duplicity of the Teutonic methods was never more apparent than now, when Count Hertling and Von Payer, both risen from the ranks of the Reichstag, are masquerading as parliamentary statesmen and trying to create the impression that Germany is de-veloping democratically, while in reality German democracy lies more prostrate he-neath the spurred heel of Prussian militarism

WHEN the strikes were at their height martial law was proclaimed in all the larger German towns. The strikes, however, were suppressed more effectively than by force of arms by calling all strikers of military age to the colors, by depriving the rest —old men, boys and women—of their weekly food rations, and, above all, by the efforts of the leaders of the Socialist majority in the Reichstag, and of the labor syndicates, whose flagrant betrayal of the workers' cause was perhaps the chief reason why the movement failed. Nevertheless, military courts of justice are still busy daily sentencing unfortu-nate victims of Prussian autooracy to the severest penalties for the most triffing of-fences committed during the days of the strike. The military rulers of Germany have resolved to strike terror to the hearts of the people, and they are succeeding.

People in America ought to know what courts-martial are doing, for there is still a tendency in all civilized countries to underestimate the pitiless brutality of the military maniacs who govern Germany. Ludendorff's reign of terror ought to destroy the last illusions of those who atili believe the present Frusslan system of government capable of reform.

Most of the trials by court-martial are shing plans in camera and the German expectees may unly publish the afficial re-trib lessed by the authorities. By

these reports, which are, of course, carefully doctored, reveal cases surpassing in bar-barous injustice all that used to be narrated about the Czar's regime in Russia. The mili-tary courts are composed of five judges, who are officers not under the rank of captain, appointed by the commanders-in-chief of the various military districts into which Germany is divided since the war. The State attorney is also replaced by an officer. There exists no possibility of appeal against the seniences passed, and they are carried out within twenty-four hours. Death sentences

"00—00<u>-</u>0—00!"

only must first be confirmed by the general commanding the district. In the last few weeks an incessant stream of strikers—men, women and young boys— irrested in the streets and factories has been passing before the military judges. Ever day you read in the German papers three o or laconic paragraphs like this:

Warl Meyer, mechanic, forty years old, accused of having damaged a trolley car during the strikes by unscrowing the brake and resisting arrest by a policeman, was found guilty of high treason and sentenced by court-martial in Berlin to three years and six months penal servi-

dilitary courts consist in terms of hard labor n a penitentiary (Zuchthaus) and not in ordinary imprisonment. For having stopped t trolley car by placing himself before it and refusing to leave the track a you orkman, seventeen year's old, was lately entenced in Berlin to one year and six conths' hard labor! These nevers sentences are legally possible, because the indictment gainst the prisoners in all such cases is help treason. During the strikes in Berlin

a a smopstration took place in the Humboldt Hain, a large popular park. Mounted police charged the crowd, trampling men, women and children under their horses' hoofs. A workman in the crowd called out, pointing to a mounted policeman, "Pull that fellow from his horse!" He made no attempt to suit the action to the word, but merely uttered this seditious cry. For this he was sentenced to two years and six months' penal COON after the strikes broke out all the Omunition factories in Germany were placed

inder military management, and the work ers, the women as well as the men, subjected to military discipline and ordered by the officers put in command of them to resume work at once. Some of the workers refused and stubbornly persisted in striking. Num-bers of these mutineers are being sentenced daily by military courts to terms of imprison ment varying from three months to two years. Two women workers who had encouraged other women in a munition plant at Tempelhof, near Borlin, to persevere in the strike were each sent to jail for two years. This military control over the workers in the musition factories, which reduces them without distinction even of sex to resruits subject to military discipline and military penalties in case of "insubordination," seems likely to become a permanent institution in Germany, for R has not yet been abolished, although the strikes have been over for a long time. The strike leaders unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of the military authorities are naturally being dealt with still more severely than the ordinary strikers. In Mu-

sich a journalist, a young university studen and a Red Cross nurse, who were accused of having helped to organize the strikes in he Bavarian capital, were sentenced to terms of penal servitude from three to five years. The wife of one of the Eibing city years. The wife of one of the Eibing city councilors will have to spend three years in a Prussian penitentiary because she led a body of rioters in a street demonstration in this well-known manufacturing town on the Baltic, where most of the German torteedboasts and ways with pentitions. the Bellic, where most of the German torpedoboats and many submarines are built.

The military court in Stettin sentenced the
local Socialist leader, August Hora, to five
years and three months penal servitude.
However, the military courts in the Prussian
province of Posen undoubtedly hold the record for pittless severity: A Polish Bocialist
by the name of Jarmulowics was sentenced
by court-martial in Czenstochau to ten years

"Zuchthaus" because he had made a speech
inciting the miners in this great mining district to strike and dischey the Alvers of the
military outletts.

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-Will you kindly advise me as to what department at Washington I should apply for information regarding the refund of my money paid in on the \$100 bond of the second Liberty Loan subscribed to by me while at camp. To date of my discharge I have paid in \$50. I have been discharged for physical reasons. J. S. N.

Philadelphia, April 19,

The Liberty Loan committee advises J. S. N. to continue payments on his bond until the total amount of \$100 has been subscribed. Discharge from the army (on physical grounds) should make him better able to pay installments, they point out. There is no department in Washington to which he can appeal for return of the \$50 he has already paid in. If there is any valid reason why he cannot continue payments he should take the matter up with the agency through which the bond was purchased. The reasons for asking return of his money should be stated in full and action will be taken by the bank, trust company or other agent to whom he makes payments.—Editor of the Evening Public Ledgen I

Rent Profiteering

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir—A few days ago my wife and I, after careful consideration, decided that we could afford to buy just one \$50 Liberty Bond on the \$1-a-week plan. We thought that as I am too old to go to the front or be of use elsewhere that it was our duty to aid in the grand work for human liberty and that such could be best performed by purchasing bond, however small,

This morning I received a curt note from my landlord increasing the rent \$5 a menth. As I see no way out of it, I must accept his terms, but to do so I must give up all idea of buying that Bond.

Now I ask you is not that man deliberately slocking the good and patriotic work of prosecuting this war to the bitter end? They rent I now pay is, if anything, entirely too much, so that the proposed increase is profiteering of the most objectionable brand, if not downright robbery.

Philadelphia, April 19, WORKING MAN.

TODAY'S USELESS QUESTION

When you buy a pair of shoes why does the salesman put in the laces in such a perverted and Bolshevik way that every time you wear those shoes one end of the lace gets longer than the other, and after a week of futile effort you have to take them out and rethread them?

What Do You Know?

1. Identify "L'Aigian."
2. Which American river is called "the Father of Waters"?
3. Name the author of "Thanatopsis."
4. What is meant by the "theory of evolution"?

5. Which is the chief port and commercial city of the German Empire?
6. What is a standard fruit free?
7. What is a bridgehead?

When was the battle of Waterloo?

9. Who is the new British Secretary of Stale for War? 10. Who is Count Wekerle?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz 1. Marriand was founded by George Calvert. Liberty Island, formerly Bedloe's Island,

3. "Locate" is correctly used in the sense of "situation" or "position" or "nlacement" in the sense of "finding" or "discover."

"discover."

4. "The Sny," one of the early novels of James Fenniuser Cooper, American author.

5. The closing date for payment of income tax is June 15.

6. Mississippi is called "the Burou State."

7. Measines Ridge: an important elevated strategie position in the Armentierre sais.

8. The Crusaders: medieval cannalance of south to retake Jerusalem from the Management, Among the most nated were today of Boullon, Richard Coeur de Lion, Rigg of England, and Saint Louis, Rigg of England.

9. The Earl of Derly has been made A for Extraordinary of Great Re France, relinquishing his farmer forcemary of State for Web.

10. October of state for Web.